

Hawaiian Gazette.

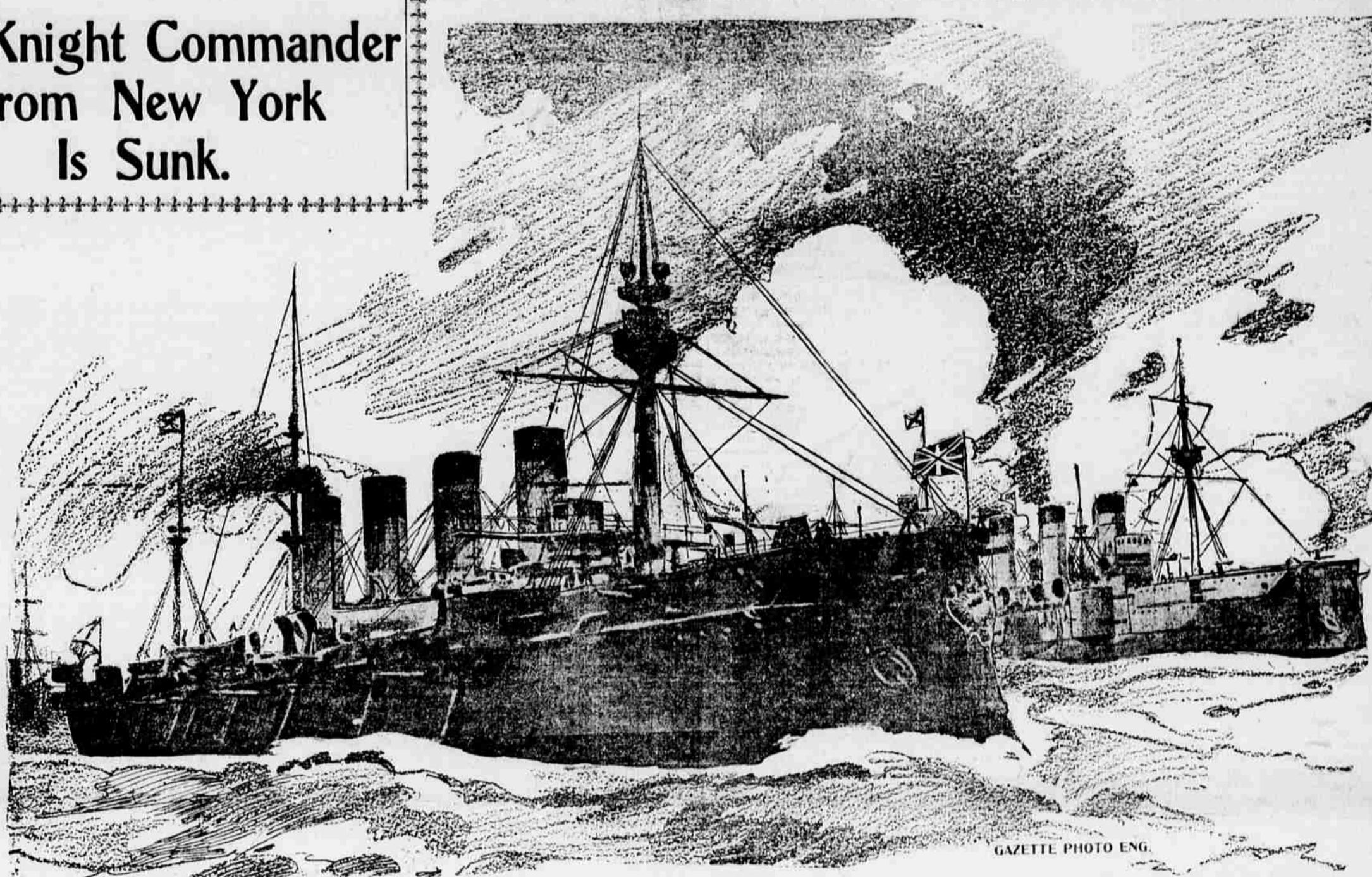
VOL. XXXIX, NO. 60.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2610.

VLADIVOSTOK CRUISER FLEET IS DOING MIGHTY HAVOC

Str. Knight Commander
From New York
Is Sunk.



GAZETTE PHOTO ENG.

TWO POWERFUL VESSELS OF THE RUSSIAN VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON, THE CRUISERS ROSSIA AND GROMOBOI, THE ROSSIA BEING SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—The Vladivostok squadron has sunk the steamer Knight Commander from New York. Two unknown steamers, a British and a German, have also been captured by the squadron. The German steamer is probably the Arabia, flour laden. Both the captured vessels have been sent in charge of prize crews to Vladivostok.

The British steamer Knight Commander, Captain Durant, a vessel of 2176 tons, sailed from New York on May 6 for Singapore. The vessel arrived at Singapore on June 23 and sailed for Manila, Shanghai, and Japanese ports.

The German steamer Arabia is due at Yokohama with a cargo of flour from Portland, Oregon. She is a vessel of 2868 tons registered.

The unknown British steamer reported captured by the Vladivostok squadron may be the British steamer St. Hubert, due at Yokohama from Honolulu and Chili with a cargo of saltpeter.

TIENTSIN, July 25.—A battle is raging outside of Newchwang. The Russians have already lost seven hundred. The Russians are evacuating Newchwang, burning property as they leave.

JAPANESE DO SEARCHING.

CHEFOO, July 25.—A German steamer from Newchwang has been searched by Japanese torpedo boats.

KUROPATKIN'S LIAOYANG STRENGTH.

LONDON, July 25.—General Kuropatkin has 40,000 men at Liaoyang.

GIBRALTAR, July 25.—It is ordered that the British torpedo craft of the Mediterranean fleet be mobilized.

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—The illness of King Christian is not serious.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The volunteer cruising fleet in the Red Sea has been ordered to refrain from further interference with foreign shipping.

SUEZ, July 25.—It is reported that the Russian consul has notified the volunteer fleet of cruisers to leave the Red Sea forthwith.

PORT SAID, July 25.—The Russians have released the German steamer Scandia. The British steamer Ardova has been seized.

TOKIO, July 25.—The Vladivostok squadron has been sighted eighty miles off Hitachi province steering south.

LONDON, July 25.—It is reported that the cruisers Russia bought from Germany have joined the Vladivostok squadron.

Hitachi province is about fifty miles north of Yokohama and the presence of the Russian fleet about eighty miles east of that point, steering south, puts the Russians right in the track of steamers bound for Yokohama from American Pacific Coast ports.

WILL RELEASE MALACCA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Russia has agreed to release the Malacca after a perfunctory inspection at Buda Bay.

WAR SCARE SUBSIDING.

LONDON, July 23.—The press is satisfied with the Malacca solution though there is an inclination to await the settlement of the Dardanelles question before believing that all dangers have been averted.

PORTE AND RUSSIAN SHIPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—The Porte refuses to prevent Russian vessels passing through the Dardanelles when unarmed and flying the commercial flag.

TOKIO, July 24.—The Vladivostok squadron has been sighted sixty miles off Izu.

Izu is a province of Japan which comprises a peninsula, the eastern shore of which is on Sagami Sea. Tokio bay, on which is located Yokohama, opens off to the northward and vessels entering Yokohama must go by way of Sagami Sea. The southernmost point of Izu peninsula is but fifty miles from Yokohama. The distance is also about fifty miles from the end of Izu peninsula, across Sagami Sea, to the land on the eastern side. To the south of Sagami Sea there are a large number of small islands. This locates the Vladivostok squadron right in the path of vessels entering Yokohama from the Pacific coast of the United States or from Australia or any points to the southward, and if the vessels were moved in closer to land they would blockade Yokohama.

GERMANS RESENT SEIZURE.

BERLIN, July 24.—The seizure of the German steamer Scandia has caused resentment against Russia.

CAPTAINS WILL STOP.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Russian cruisers in the Red Sea have been ordered not to seize any more merchant vessels.

LONDON, July 26.—There was heavy fighting Sunday at Liaoyang. The Russian loss was 400 and the Japanese loss was greater.

BRITAIN'S DAMAGE BILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Great Britain's bill for damages caused by the Red Sea cruisers is estimated at \$5,000,000. The volunteer fleet will remain in the Red Sea until the regular warships relieve it.

A STEAMER DETAINED.

HONGKONG, July 26.—The British steamer Mascotte has been detained here by the British authorities because of the suspicion that she has been sold to Japan.

The British steamer Mascotte is a vessel of 2,018 tons. The New York Maritime Register, of recent date, contains the following entry concerning her: "Mascotte, Br. S. S., departed from Sunderland, May 18, for Hongkong; passed Las Palmas, May 27th (1903 Japan)." The fact that the vessel had been sold to Japan was known to the shipping world long ago.

SUGAR SHIPS ARRIVE AT THE BREAKWATER

LEWES, Delaware, July 26.—The bark Fooing Suey, via Suez, 142 days from Kahului, has arrived here with the crew stricken with beri-beri. One man died and the ship has been quarantined. The Kenilworth and William P. Frye also arrived.

Of the above vessels one made a very fast trip. The ship Kenilworth did not start on her voyage around the Horn until forty days after the beri-beri stricken bark Fooing Suey left here. The Kenilworth left Hilo on April 16, having on board 71,931 sacks of sugar, shipped by C. Brewer & Co. The Fooing Suey, well known as one of C. Brewer & Co.'s packets and a familiar sight at the wharves at the foot of Nuuanu street whenever she is in this port, left Kahului on March 5th with a cargo of 1,350 tons of sugar. The ship William P. Frye, one of the largest American sailing ships afloat, left here on March 13.

The Fooing Suey is commanded by Captain Willett. On arrival here from New York last January the officers of the vessel reported having had a very rough voyage around the Horn.

RELEASED ARDOVA HAD AMERICAN WAR CARGO

SUEZ, July 26.—The British steamer Ardova has been released by the Russians.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Ardova's cargo contained ammunition shipped by the American government to the Philippines.

EPPINGER JURY DISAGREES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Eppinger jury has disagreed, seven favoring acquittal.

Jacob Eppinger was a partner in the big San Francisco grain firm of Eppinger & Co., which failed last year with very heavy liabilities. Eppinger was indicted on July 17, 1903, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, it being alleged that his firm received large advances from banks on warehouse receipts which were claimed to be fraudulent and also to represent simply empty space in warehouses instead of grain.

KUHIO HAS PRECINCTS

Result of the Primary Meeting Last Night.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Following are the results of last night's primaries which were generally carried out in the interests of Kuhio for Congress:

FIRST PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

W. W. Harris, president, and S. K. Kamalopili, secretary, were at the head of large meeting of the Republican club of the first precinct, fourth district, held on the premises of Thos. P. Cummings, Pawa. Minutes of previous meeting were not prepared and nominations became the first order of business, resulting to Territorial Convention: Fred W. McFarlane, E. G. Keen, W. W. Harris, S. Kalla, T. P. Cummings, Jas. M. S. Kauai, H. Mersberg, Sol. Kauai, M. S. Kauai, H. Mersberg, W. H. Charlock, John Ku, Jonah, J. W. Kelihi, C. A. Brown, Jack Kuamoo, J. D. McVeigh, Paul R. Isenberg, Harry Armitage.

For six delegates to Territorial Convention: Fred W. McFarlane, E. G. Keen, W. W. Harris, S. Kalla, T. P. Cummings, Jas. M. S. Kauai, H. Mersberg, Sol. Kauai, M. S. Kauai, H. Mersberg, W. H. Charlock, John Ku, Jonah, J. W. Kelihi, C. A. Brown, Jack Kuamoo, J. D. McVeigh, Paul R. Isenberg, Harry Armitage.

For twelve delegates to District Committee: James H. Boyd, Isaac H. Harbottle, Jas. Nott Jr., E. Buffardeau, Frank Andrade, Geo. Macy, Ed. Towse, Geo. P. Thiele, S. F. Chillingworth, W. W. Chamberlain, Kalan, S. K. Kamalopili, S. M. Kanakauan, Isaac Noar, Geo. Wood, Alex. Pahau, W. C. Roe, Chas. Lewis, C. F. Peterson, Robert Pahau.

John Kidwell was nominated for the District Committee by Jas. H. Boyd, but as quickly as possible rose and said:

"I have been nominated by a Home Ruler, so please strike my name out."

Mr. Boyd warmly said that he thought Mr. Kidwell took a poor way to teach the Hawaiians political manners. His words he regarded as un-called for and not becoming.

Mr. Kidwell attempted to speak, but President Harris ruled that all remarks were out of order. Before sitting down, however, Mr. Kidwell insisted on the right to withdraw his name from the list of nominations.

W. H. Charlock presented the following resolution, which, on motion of Jas. Nott Jr., was carried by a rising vote, a small minority remaining seated:

"Whereas: The first precinct of the fourth district is the home precinct of the Honorable Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, Delegate to Congress, and

"Whereas: The interests of the whole Territory can be best served by the re-election of our present Delegate, Honorable Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the Republican Club of the 1st precinct, Fourth district, hereby pledges its support to the Honorable Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, as candidate of the Republican party for Delegate to Congress, and through its delegates to the Territorial Convention to work to that end."

SECOND PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. H. Soper presided over the meeting of the Second precinct of the Fourth district and H. E. Murray acted as recorder. After reading the minutes it was learned that they did not contain a resolution which had previously been adopted endorsing Kuhio for the delegateship. This had been left out through a mistake of the secretary and after some discussion Geo. B. McClellan, who first introduced the resolution, wrote it out again and it was inserted in the minutes. Then the minutes were adopted. A resolution for county government was voted down by the meeting.

The following nominations were made for the eleven places on the District committee:

C. S. Crane N. Watkins, Capt. Dabel, Geo. See, J. Richard, H. Komomoku, G. B. McClellan, M. A. Gonsalves, Gus Schuman, C. H. Cooke, J. M. Little, W. E. Brown, A. A. Braymer, Q. H. Berry, and C. M. V. Foster.

For the six delegates to the Territorial Convention the following nominations were made:

Wm. Aylett, J. A. Hughes, J. W. Jones, W. T. Rawlins, H. E. Murray, Frank Kruger, J. H. Fisher, A. J. Gilman, J. F. Soper, C. B. Wilson, Geo. McClellan, C. H. Smith, A. Hocking, and J. M. Camara.

THIRD PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

E. Faxon Bishop presided over a large gathering of members of the Precinct Club of the Third of the Fourth. The following nominations were made:

For Delegates—E. Faxon Bishop, J. Mana, James Lloyd, R. N. Boyd, A. Manuel, Frank McIntyre and B. J. Wright.

For District Committee—E. Faxon Bishop, A. Manuel, Lima, J. C. Oliveira, Frank Foster, J. K. Kaeo, and George Lowe.

No action was taken on the question of endorsing Kuhio.

FOURTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

At the meeting of the Fourth Precinct of the Fourth district E. W. Quinn presided over a gathering of seventy-nine persons. W. W. Carlyle, secretary of the club, acted as recorder.

Without opposition the following were nominated for the District committee:

Charles Morasky, Tim Lyons, D. Kalanakauan Jr., A. H. Moore, Henry Peirce, J. D. Davis, J. A. B. Viers, W. F. Dwyer, B. H. Almond, J. H. Davis, H. J. Baldwin, B. Woodward, J. S. Fox, M. J. Farnham, S. J. Walsh, F. A. McFarlane and A. V. Peirce.

Only one ticket for delegates to the Territorial Convention was put up, that being as follows:

E. W. Quinn, A. G. M. Robertson, Clarence Crabb, Sam Kamakau, A. V. Gear, Ed. C. Peters, T. P. Melin, W. W. Carlyle, and James F. Morgan.

A. H. Moore introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved: That we hereby renew our demand for County Government, and instruct our delegates to put in the platform of the Territorial Convention a plank pledging the party to it."

The following resolution, introduced by Col. Sam Parker and seconded by A. V. Gear, was adopted:

"Resolved: That the Fourth Precinct endorse as next Delegate to Congress the present Delegate, J. Kalanianaole."

FIFTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

One hundred and sixty-four persons attended the meeting of the Fifth of the Fourth Precinct Club. Only one ticket was named for delegates to the Territorial Convention, that being as follows:

Samuel Johnson, Chas. Coster, and E. K. Rathburn. For the District Committee, six to be elected, seven were nominated, as follows: Gustav Rose, E. K. Lilkilani, M. Harvey, J. J. Belser, Samuel Johnson, W. H. Kaimilani, and L. J. Nahora Hipa.

The following resolution, introduced by L. J. Nahora Hipa was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Republican Club of the Fifth precinct of the Fourth district concedes that in renomination to Congress of our present Delegate, Hon. Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, the whole Territory of Hawaii will receive from Congress more consideration and better results will be obtained;

"Therefore it is resolved, That the Fifth precinct of the Fourth district pledges itself to the renomination of the Hon. Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole for Delegate to Congress."

SIXTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

At the meeting of the Sixth precinct of the Fourth district, Lorrin Andrews presided and J. J. Hughes acted as recorder. The nominees were:

For the Territorial convention—Lorrin Andrews, C. A. Yerrick and W. S. Fleming.

For District Committee—J. J. Hughes, E. G. Carrera, W. J. Stansbury, W. S. Fleming, C. K. Quinn and Lorrin Andrews.

There will be no opposition at the primaries.

Before the meeting adjourned C. K. Quinn introduced resolutions endorsing the nominations of Roosevelt and Fairbanks and the administration of Governor Carter. They were carried unanimously after enthusiastic speeches by W. J. Stansbury and J. J. Hughes.

A general discussion was had as to the organization of a campaign committee but this matter was deferred until after the primaries.

SEVENTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wailuku—No returns.

EIGHTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

One hundred and thirty members constituted a very enthusiastic gathering of members of the Precinct Club of the Eighth of the Fourth. Speeches were made by Geo. W. Smith, Ella A. C. Long, F. E. Thompson, J. A. Kennedy, C. G. Ballantyne and others.

The following were nominated for delegates to the Territorial Convention, eight to be elected: J. Lucas, T. J. King, Carlos A. Long, Chas. L. Beal, W. F. Heilbron, H. C. Pfleger, Geo. Smithies, J. C. Quinn, Frank Godfrey and M. S. Prosser.

For members of the District Committee, sixteen to be elected, the following nominations were made: Geo. W. Smith, F. E. Thompson, W. J. Kartt, John A. Johnson, Charles Crozier, C. W. Zeigler, W. H. Thornton, J. M. Kealoha, E. J. Lord, F. E. Richardson, Kauai George, T. H. Petrie, E. O. White, J. M. Kea, F. B. Damon, W. O. Atwater and H. M. Dow.

Geo. W. Smith moved that it was the sense of the Precinct Club of the Eighth of the Fourth to endorse the candidacy of Kuhio for Delegate to Congress. This carried unanimously.

The club has arranged for weekly meetings and for addresses by prominent speakers.

SEVENTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Seventh of the Fifth Precinct Club adopted the resolution of the Harmony Committee's report, recommending the following nominations:

For District Committee—H. C. Vida, Wm. Henry, R. R. G. Wallace, Isaac Cockett, George Barker, B. P. Zabian, Henry Cockett, L. K. Kamealoha, J. Kahalekaula, Henry Huka, Joseph Fern, and Wm. K. Kauai.

For Delegates to Territorial Convention—Solomon Mahelona, T. McCants Stewart, Eli J. Crawford, George Lucas, I. H. Sherwood, and J. A. Aheong.

C. W. Birche Jr., protested against the Harmony report and thought that other nominations were in order but was voted down by the club. He gave notice that he would file a contest before the convention.

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates for Kuhio for Delegates to Congress.

Another resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of nine to arrange for a "Dollar Dinner" to be given on the roof garden of the Young Hotel to ratify the work of the National Republican Convention and the Precinct Club's election and also to be a welcome home feast for the Hawaiian delegates to Congress was introduced by T. McCants Stewart and adopted by the precinct club.

EIGHTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

Only partial returns were received from the Tenth of the Fifth, as follows:

For Delegates (two to be elected)—D. Crowningsburg, J. Bolster, Charles Clark, W. H. Crawford, Bernard Kehalile and Charles A. A.

For District Committee (four to be elected)—J. L. Kalakauan, Wm. Kauai, F. J. Muller, S. Broad, Wm. Kauai, J. Foster and Howard Kalanianaole.

About one hundred and fifty members attended the meeting of the Precinct Club of the Eighth of the Fifth. Although there was quite a new interest John L. Foster, who controlled the club, was absent. The meeting was quite unanimous. The delegates to the Territorial Convention were nominated in the following order:

Charles Morasky, Tim Lyons, D. Kalanakauan Jr., A. H. Moore, Henry Peirce, J. D. Davis, J. A. B. Viers, W. F. Dwyer, B. H. Almond, J. H. Davis, H. J. Baldwin, B. Woodward, J. S. Fox, M. J. Farnham, S. J. Walsh, F. A. McFarlane and A. V. Peirce.

BUCHHOLTZ IS RECEIVER

Charge Against Achi Withdrawn—Other Court Items.

In the suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. W. C. Achi et al., Judge Robinson granted the motion of the plaintiff for a receiver of the live stock. Franz Buchholtz was appointed as receiver. Vice President Isenberg's affidavit charging Achi with the removal of live stock was withdrawn and then the appointment of a receiver was made with consent.

KOOALUPOKO APPEALS.

An appeal from District Magistrate E. P. Aikue of Kooalupoko was been entered in the suit of Maleka Halele vs. Frank F. Pahia by the plaintiff, judgment having been for defendant with costs. The plaintiff claimed \$100 damages for the defendant's taking possession, by his agents, of two head of cattle belong to the plaintiff.

Kimura, a Japanese, has appealed in two cases from District Magistrate Aikue of Kooalupoko. He was found guilty of vagrancy and of larceny in the second degree, by stealing two blankets, and sentenced in each case to imprisonment six months and payment of costs.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear continued the hearing of the Christian annulment of marriage case from Thursday afternoon until Monday morning.

After concluding the hearing of the Wailuku water rights case, the Supreme Court adjourned till Monday morning.

Accounts of the estate of the Blaistell minors were referred by Judge Gear to W. R. Sims as master.

KAMEHAMEHA GETS A NEW PRINCIPAL

Perley L. Horne will be the new principal of the Kamehameha Schools. A cablegram was received from him Friday accepting the position offered to him and he will arrive the third week in August to assume his duties. The new principal is of Massachusetts stock although he was brought up in Kansas. He took his degree at Harvard, being registered from Ocean-side, San Diego County, California, where his parents were then residing. He graduated from college in 1893 being a classmate of S. M. Ballou and Eric A. Knudsen of this city. He taught in Indiana and then became principal of Dummer Academy at Byfield, Mass., the oldest academy in America, founded in 1763. This position he has filled successfully for the past eight years. Mr. Horne is most highly recommended by the authorities at Harvard.

There was an apparent weakening in the ranks of the strikers yesterday morning as well as Saturday night. On the last mentioned date at about 8:30 o'clock there was a defection from a big meeting then in progress and about half those present left and went to another part of the plantation, where they started a meeting of their own. They had about decided to apply again for work, when the ringleaders and a big delegation of the strikers invaded the gathering and by threats eventually broke up the meeting, when the would-be scabs were won over and again joined the striking assemblage.

The plantation staff was busy Saturday and yesterday arranging the time of the strikers and it is the intention to pay off the strikers this morning as fast as they present themselves. This may determine just how far the strike will go. It is said that on receiving their money many of the laborers will report again for duty.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and detective McDuffie came to the city yesterday morning and returned to the plantation yesterday evening on the 5:15 train. Both report things quiet at Waipahu, and express the opinion that the strikers' cause is waning.

HONOLULU VS. HILO

Without opposition only one ticket was made up by John C. Lane, was nominated, as follows:

For Delegates—John C. Lane, Samuel C. Dwight, George L. Desha and N. Fernández.

For District Committee—C. B. Dwight, James L. Aholo, J. Kapono, J. Kahale, Solomon Kaliupe, D. Kama and Puluhi.

Senator Achi protested against the action of the Executive Committee in filling the vacancy caused by his resignation. Achi's resignation had been accepted and at a meeting held at the residence of George L. Desha, the latter was appointed to succeed him. Achi wanted Solomon Kaliupe given the place but the club sustained the action of the committee in appointing Desha, on the grounds that Desha is an old man in the party and Kaliupe a comparatively new man.

NINTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

Without opposition only one ticket was named in the Ninth precinct of the Fifth district.

The club adopted a resolution urging the government to expend the appropriation made for a water pipe from the electric light reservoir down through Puunui to Wyllie street.

J. D. Avery attempted to introduce a resolution instructing the delegates to favor the passage of a county act and announced that he intended to introduce a resolution supporting Kuhio for delegate. The meeting refused to consider these matters and a motion to adjourn was carried almost unanimously while the Avery motions were pending.

The following ticket was nominated:

For Delegates—J. S. Kalakila, D. K. Hoapili, W. E. Paikuli, A. F. Judd, and T. P. Waterhouse.

For District Committee—James Shaw, L. K. Ka-ne, H. Meek, A. St. C. Pihana, E. B. Adams, C. A. Mackintosh, E. Henriques, S. G. Wilder, and L. L. Kekumano.

TENTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

Only partial returns were received from the Tenth of the Fifth, as follows:

For Delegates (two to be elected)—D. Crowningsburg, J. Bolster, Charles Clark, W. H. Crawford, Bernard Kehalile and Charles A. A.

For District Committee (four to be elected)—J. L. Kalakauan, Wm. Kauai, F. J. Muller, S. Broad, Wm. Kauai, J. Foster and Howard Kalanianaole.

Civil Service Examinations

Examinations were conducted on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the F. W. C. A. had a full time.

The party was conducted through the examination and a great majority

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
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Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : JULY 26

STRAUCH'S BACKERS.

In the Strauch booklet the Equitable Underwriting and Trust Co., backers of the "Home Purchasing" enterprise, is thus described:

The Equitable Underwriting and Trust Co., (Inc.) capital \$500,000, FULLY PAID, guarantees the payment of our contracts. This affords absolute security to the contract-holder.

The Advertiser, on the authority of one of the leading financial institutions of San Francisco, is able to quote a rating for this company of but \$5,000; a sum which is not only supposed to guarantee the Strauch company contracts but those of several Get-Rich-Quick diamond selling concerns besides:

Here is the memorandum from the financial institution, the report of which is confidential so far as mention of its name is concerned:

Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal., 569 Parrott Building.

Thomas T. Lyon, President, Robert B. Smith, 1st Vice-President,

George F. Hall, 2nd Vice-president.

F. G. Kaufman, Secretary, Western National Bank, Deputy.

This company which has office with the Pacific Underwriting & Trust Co., is said to have been incorporated under the laws of South Dakota, with an authorized capital of \$500,000.

The Secretary called at our office on the 11th inst. and stated: "The paid-in capital is \$5000. I formerly resided at Butte, Montana, where and also at Tompah, Nev., I have some mining interests. Robert B. Smith is an attorney and ex-Governor of Montana. He is of means, but I cannot give an idea of their extent." One who has known him since 1886 speaks well of him.

Thomas T. Lyon is said to be manager of the American Chemical Co., whose office is in room 315, 5th floor, Phelan building. He is said to be an attorney-at-law, who came here from Butte, Montana.

George F. Hall is said to have formerly been connected with the Anaconda mine. At the bank it is learned that they recently opened an account there in a small way.

The corporation is said to guarantee contracts of diamond companies whose books it claims to audit monthly. These diamond companies guarantee to give each member who pays \$1 per week for 80 weeks, a diamond valued at \$160, when the contract matures.

Of the one dollar each member pays, 20 cents is for the running expenses of the company. The companies are said to be mainly dependent upon losses to pay members whose contracts mature. They are not generally noted for their permanency, it is said.

Strauch is now a bankrupt with exempted assets of \$19. The "great financial institution" which backs him has the capital of an ordinary cigar store. Where do the Strauch contract-holders get off?

The American Almanac for 1904 places the total of his public debt from \$955,000,000 to \$925,000,000, a decrease of \$30,000,000, with the Spanish difficulty and its extraordinary expenditures in between and paid for, without his exacting any cash war indemnity from Spain."

The orders to the Red Sea squadron to stop seizing merchantmen establish a rule which applies also to the Vladivostok ships. But the trouble is that Skrydloff's squadron hasn't heard of them and isn't likely to until a great deal of mischief has been done. One can hardly believe that Russia is so eager to recall the Vladivostok cruisers from important work as to request the French Minister to Japan to send out a boat under a flag of truce—with Japanese permission—to warn them out of the faraway.

The Seventh president does not feel natural at parleying with itself, hence a holt and a contrasting description, headed by the memorable Mr. Hyde. The Seventh is no place for sleeks but for warhorses and other birds of prey. It seems probable, however, that the convention will accept the harboring ticket on account of its honest and frank a natural desire for 20-20. It is trying to stay in.

Individual members of the school of Jason are said to be the principal players in the political game.

THE WAIPAHU STRIKE.

If the attitude of the Japanese press of this Territory, which presumably reflects the opinions of the mercantile and professional classes of that nationality here, is truly revealed in the following article copied from the English columns of the Weekly Hawaii Shinpo, there is little encouragement for any nonsense on the part of Japanese laborers on the plantations to be expected from their intelligent and fair-minded fellow-countrymen. This is what the Shinpo has to say about the strike on the plantation of Oahu Sugar Company:

The managers of Waipahu plantation have decided to stand firm and resist the demands of the striking laborers. We hope they will adhere to this decision, for the sake of the future relations between employers and laborers throughout the Territory. The untrustworthiness of some of the demands of the laborers at Waipahu is so apparent that to yield to them would be simply inviting more trouble.

"It is evident that the pernicious few leaders who have caused this strike need a lesson. The only way to give them a lesson is for the plantation to stand firm, shut down on every striker and let strikers go. To yield would, we believe, cause strikes at Ewa, Aiea, Waianae and other places. It would lead to further unreasonable demands. The only safe plan is firmness—a firmness that will give the strike leaders a lesson and furnish an example for others. If the present strikers are dealt with as they should be, and if they find that it does not pay to strike, then plantation managers have the nerve to stand for their rights—it will be a lesson that will be taken to heart all over the islands. It will prevent more strikes.

"The strikers who are demanding the abrogation of their profit-sharing contracts are making a demand which they should be ashamed to formulate. If there was a prospect that the contracts were to be specially profitable, these laborers would not be anxious to have such agreements set aside. They would take the extra profits. They made the contracts hoping for just such extra profits. What would they do if a plantation manager, in an extra prosperous year, told them they must give up the contracts and take daily wages? Such a proposal would be an outrage, but not more outrageous than the demand now made by the laborers that the managers set aside the profit-sharing contracts and pay wages, just because it appears likely that the contracts will not pay very heavily.

"The Japanese press of the islands is unanimous in denouncing this unjust strike and in backing the managers of Waipahu. Every well-informed and right-thinking Japanese holds the same view. It is only a small and undesirable company of agitators at Waipahu who have led the thirteen hundred into the present strike. We hope, as we have already said, that the managers will stand firm, and that the Japanese who have stirred up this trouble will get the lesson they deserve. Let them be fired out and kept out of Waipahu, and let it be understood that they are not wanted anywhere else."

WAS IAUKEA THE MAN?

A St. Louis paper says that a Delegate from Hawaii was in the anti-Parker conference which preceded defeat for the Hearst forces at the St. Louis convention and that when his turn came to make remarks he spoke as follows:

"I feel that I am hardly the person to represent my delegation, for the reason that I am not as well versed on your political situation as are some of my colleagues. However, I understand that one of your great contests for the presidential office is being determined. There are a number of candidates, and you are about to decide between them. I am not personally familiar with all of the candidates or their records, but I do know Mr. Roosevelt is a most estimable gentleman and I believe that you should nominate him. Hawaii will stand by Mr. Roosevelt and—"

The delegate was interrupted at this point. He looked around and seeing that his remarks were causing a commotion, gracefully bowed and sat down. For a minute the meeting didn't know whether to be serious or not. A storm of disapproval was rising when some one taunted. That settled it. Every body laughed.

"Proceed with the roll call," then sternly announced the chairman, and the incident was closed.

Could this have been the protean Iaukea who has belonged to so many parties this year that he may be pardoned for forgetting just where he is at?

Or, assuming Iaukea to be the man, did he take that dramatic occasion to change his coat again? Or was it all a case of St. Leopold's humility?

Queer things have happened before Hawaiian delegates to National Conventions.

The Forrester and Agricultural urges that more care be used in the handling of bananas for shipment. Owing to rough usage many of the bunches arrive at San Francisco in a damaged state and are sold in wagons on the streets for a price which leaves nothing to the producer. They do these things better in Jamaica where each bunch delivered at the wharf is carried in a box from the delivery cart, as if it were fragile and handled carefully before it.

Admiral Skrydloff is certainly making things all too interesting in the Yokohama offing. This morning's news must naturally leave room for some magnificence over Russia. It makes this year seem very near home.

When Roosevelt told the Russian Navy he need not fear him, he was

right. The Russian fleet is

now in the harbor of Port Arthur.

The Seventh president does not feel natural at parleying with itself, hence a holt and a contrasting description, headed by the memorable Mr. Hyde.

The Seventh is no place for sleeks but for warhorses and other birds of prey.

It seems probable, however, that the convention will accept the harboring ticket on account of its honest and frank a natural desire for 20-20. It is trying to stay in.

Individual members of the school of Jason are said to be the principal players in the political game.

SMALL FARM INQUIRY.

Whatever may be said about the amount of public land available for small farm settlers—which is a matter that the Government has most to do with—there has always been a deficiency in the resources of information about the conditions of small farming, apart from land, in this Territory which mainland inquirers desire. Therefore, the quest of exact knowledge from practical farmers here upon which the Hawaii Promotion Committee has just embarked must be regarded as one of the most important services which that body has ever undertaken. When answers have been received from the cultivators of different products successfully raised here, in various districts of the group, to the circular of which the main portion is printed elsewhere, there ought to be material on hand for a circular reply to inquiries which will really tell something both fairly adequate in scope and strictly trustworthy.

While it is true that the best lands in Hawaii are largely occupied by sugar plantations, which constitute the main industry of the Territory, there are still tracts and pockets of land here and there which are capable of development in diversified agriculture. To a large extent such lands are practically unavailable for lack of transportation facilities or expensiveness thereof. Whatever lands may be available of comparatively good situation in regard to the minor industries now being developed with considerable energy in different sections ought to be listed in systematic manner. The catalogues incorporated in the Promotion Committee's projected information would greatly enhance its value to mainland inquirers. Land Commissioner Pratt will no doubt be ready and willing to co-operate with the investigators by placing the data of his department at their disposal.

DEALING WITH STRIKERS.

The strong stand taken by the Oahu plantation people against the Japanese strikers will be appreciated by other planters throughout the islands. It was needed. Compromise is only a success between men of intelligence and sobriety of character and it is rarely venturesome where one of the parties at interest is ignorant and prejudiced. The plantation coolie is the lowest type of the Japanese race; he is quite another being from the Japanese one meets in a business and professional way here in the city. Offer him a compromise and he regards it as a sign of fear; yield to his demands and he thinks he is the master and makes new demands; use the strong hand and he recognizes the power to which, from immemorial times, he has abjectly bowed. There is one word which holds the lower classes of every nation in check and that is Authority. It is the only word in the lexicon that fits their case. Such people are mentally and morally incapable of giving as well as taking and arriving at a fair conclusion on any controversial point. Their duties must be fixed and their tasks set for them.

With the Japanese plantation coolies, ignorance is added to coquettishness. The war has given them a certain contempt for the white race. They think that they can do about as they please here and do not even accept the contrary assurance of their consul. Hence the determined course of the planters is the only one that can prove effective. In the Waipahu settlement the planters determined first to discharge all the strikers under an agreement that other plantations should not take them on. This brought the strikers to time. They had expected a surrender instead. After that it did not take much persuasion by Japanese leaders from this city to get them back to their work. Such reasonable grievances as they had will be referred to the Planters' Association, but the men go back to work, as we understand the matter, without in any sense having been bought off.

The first thing to remember is that the Russian ships must soon, for lack of coal, go to a place where it may be had. Coal cannot be got for cruising purposes at a neutral port. It will be necessary, unless the Russians have sent colliers to some un frequented point in the sea, for the Vladivostok squadron to find access to the home port or to Port Arthur within a fortnight. No colliers have passed the Tsingtao straits; and if they have gone through the Le Perouse straits—between Yezo and Saganien—their return for supplies could be prevented by a small fleet of torpedo boats.

It is within the power of Japan, with the aid of Kamamura's squadron, to close Tsingtao and Le Perouse straits and set a watch on Vladivostok. Perhaps Kamamura's command would have to be strengthened for this work but not in excess, say, of four cruisers and as many torpedo boats. Then by

detaching a squadron of one battleship and five cruisers to pass through the Inland Sea and attack Skrydloff, Togo would still have enough ships left to

watch the crippled Port Arthur fleet and to head off a dash of Skrydloff for that harbor.

Subject to such circumstances, the Vladivostok ships could not hope to keep the sea very long. Under full head of steam as they must be, they are burning coal at a prodigious rate. At this distance it looks as if they had taken a grave chance of being easily impeded.

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THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

What are the Japanese going to do about the Vladivostok squadron? What is there to be done? No one knows what course the Japanese will take but any one, by glancing at the map, may see what course might be taken.

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HOLLOWAY JUDGMENT ON MAUI SET ASIDE

Public Works Are Going Ahead There.

WAILUKU, July 23.—C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, arrived on Wednesday to look after government work on Maui. Mr. Holloway states that the Wailuku Sugar Co., through its manager contests the right of way of the Iao Valley road, but that satisfactory arrangements are pending whereby the opposition of the company will be withdrawn and that within a month tenders for bids for the construction of the road will probably be published.

Mr. Holloway also states that the plans for jail and fire department building in Wailuku have been accepted, and bids will shortly be advertised for. New bids will also be called for in the matter of the construction of school buildings at Lahainaluna. Mr. Holloway visited the Polipoli springs for the purpose of equally dividing these waters. He leaves for Honolulu this afternoon.

TAROENA INDUSTRY REVIVED.

T. W. Hobron of Honolulu, who for years has been introducing taroona flour on the mainland, has made arrangements with the Fruit & Taro Co. of Wailuku, whereby he has taken over the factory here, and will run it steadily.

W. A. Bailey will superintend the work at the factory, and is putting the machinery in first class order. At present 3000 pounds of raw taro represent one boiling. After being boiled, the taro is crushed and forced through screen meshes whence it emerges in long, wormy looking strings. Thence it is transferred to the drying furnaces, and when perfectly dry is ground to a fine flour, ready for the market. It takes about four and one-half tons of raw taro to make one ton of the flour.

The manufacture of taro flour has been carried on here intermittently for several years past, but it is the intention of the present management to create a steady industry, which will not only prove profitable to them, but will also furnish steady employment to twelve or fifteen men and boys.

PUUNENE HOSPITAL.

A column is devoted by the Maui News to a description of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s hospital at Puunene.

The site is in an admirable location about an elevation of eighty feet and both public and private wards receive the benefit of the bracing sea air, while down on the sea shore is situated the beach house where convalescents and employees of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company can enjoy as long a rest as desired.

Each nationality has a ward of its own, while the private wards are fitted up after the manner of one's own home, thus eradicating any feeling, if such exists, generally connected with a public or private hospital.

The new operating room, which takes in a whole wing, is fitted up with the most modern apparatus, instruments and appliances.

Immediately adjoining the operating room is the dark room where the largest X-Ray apparatus on the islands is installed, also a Fensens light. This is the new light which has been recently introduced into the hospitals of Europe and America. Here also is kept and used the newly discovered radium of which Puunene has a generous supply. When exposed in a dark room this mineral throws out fluorescent flashes of light similar to that of the firefly.

The hospital is also in possession of a generator of the U. S. Marine pattern which is used for disinfection purposes and is of sufficient capacity and force to disinfect the largest of the large steamers of the American-Hawaiian line.

Dr. Dinegar, who is a graduate of the University of New York, and later a physician on the outdoor post of the Bellview hospital, is in charge of Puunene, and it is to the credit of Dr. Dinegar, backed by the liberal co-operation of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, who is ever watchful of the needs of his employees, that Maui can reasonably and with perfect confidence boast of the handsomest and most modern hospital of the islands or of the Pacific Coast for that matter.

GENERAL ITEMS.

In the article last week concerning the Hauku pineapple cannery it was stated that the company had 20 acres under control. It should have stated that they have 20 acres planted and 200 acres under control, which are being planted.

The new and handsome bank building of the First National Bank of Wailuku is now completed, save for the arrival of the steel vault doors, and will be occupied on August 1.

Cane seedling is being pushed on all the leading sugar plantations on Maui, and the cane hanger is materially shorting its rations, so that a big crop for the next two seasons is confidently expected.

Delightful showers visited central Maui on Wednesday, extending to Wailuku and giving definite relief from the long hot spell.

Sale of Property Near Business Center Ordered.

Judge Robinson has made an order setting aside judgment and submission of cause as to the garnishee in the suit of H. T. James, assignee, vs. Victor Hoffman and John F. Riley, defendants, and J. H. Fisher, garnishee. Judgment was for \$1012.35 and the garnishee was held liable under an alleged indebtedness of \$1753.64 to Hoffman & Riley. On examination of the garnishee, it transpired that he had a claim of \$5000 for damages against Hoffman & Riley for default in manner and time of executing a building contract. This showing made the defendants in debt to the garnishee instead of him to them. Hence the order, which concludes by continuing the case, without including the garnishee, to the September term.

Judge De Boit granted the petition of Louisa L. Laine, a resident of San Francisco, for foreclosure of mortgage against M. D. Monsarrat, P. D. Kellef Jr., was appointed commissioner of sale and an attorney's fee of \$100 was allowed to Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, attorneys for plaintiff. Judgment is for \$2500 with interest from March 25, 1903, to date. The property mortgaged is situated at Union street and Adams lane, being the premises conveyed to defendant by James L. Dowsett on March 1, 1882.

Dr. Charles Bryant Cooper, on the petition of Senette Darcy Sullivan, has been appointed by Judge Gear, as guardian of the person of Reynold Brodie McGrew, a minor thirteen years of age.

John P. Makaiwa, guardian of John N. Makaiwa, a minor, petitions for leave to sell real estate at Kaakupau, Honolulu.

Sanford B. Dole, guardian of Silvestre and Anthony Zablan, minors, files an account with petition for discharge. Receipts on behalf of Silvestre are \$4438.40 and payments \$4412.40, while for Anthony receipts are \$3873.48 and payments \$3787.28.

SUGAR MARKET TENDENCY UPWARD

Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal for July 7 has the following on the raw market:

The improvement noted in the market since its recent turn upwards remains permanent, as anticipated, and, although the week under review was interrupted by several holidays, the moderate business which has been done has shown that the prices current last week are fully maintained, while the volume of offerings is considerably reduced, owing to the less volume of supplies in sight in Cuba and elsewhere, with the exception of Europe. The necessity for looking abroad for future supplies led refiners, during the week, to make further purchases in Europe of some 25,000 tons beet sugars, for which freight engagements are not yet reported, making the total of purchases estimated 40,000 to 50,000 tons. Further purchases in Europe must be made from time to time to cover the deficiency which will exist in the supplies of cane sugars from other countries, and to meet the increasing demand for the refined product.

The reported business for the week was of limited quantity, and included 10,000 bags Cubas at 3.9c. for 96 deg. Centrifugals and 3.19c. for 98 deg. test Molasses.

Two sail cargoes of Porto Ricos was sold to importers, the price generally understood to be 4c. This quotation cannot be obtained in this market at present writing. Some 30,000 bags of Cubas for shipment were sold at 2.5-8c., basis 95 deg., equal to 4.02c., duty paid, for 96 deg. test.

European markets did not change, however, materially, in view of the purchases made, which indicates that a considerable amount of sugars will be allowed to go out without raising the price to any extent. Beet sugars opened at 9 s. 45d. and closed at 9 s. 6d., showing an advance of 15d. for

95 deg. equal to 4.02c., duty paid, for 96 deg. test.

Cuban holders show tendency to demand further increase in price for balance of their crop, and are quite likely to obtain the same eventually. The figures for the week show an increase in receipts in the United States of 11,000 tons, the melting are, temporarily, reduced to 25,000 tons, leaving the total stocks at 210,286 tons, against 205,996 tons last week and 325,661 tons at corresponding time last year. In Cuba five centrals continue work with receipts for the week of 6,000 tons and the stock in the island reduced to 130,000 tons, against 325,000 tons last year. The trend of the market may be considered firm and slowly upward.

Attorney M. S. Dupont of Palaia acted as voucher for six Portuguese who were made citizens before Judge Kepokal last Wednesday.

The Portuguese Republican Club of Palaia will hold a meeting on Saturday, July 30. The membership of this club has been increased to sixty members.

Dr. J. H. Raymond of Hauku came over on Tuesday night's Moana Line. He states that some thoroughbred Hereford cattle have been purchased to add to the Unionstock herd.

Attorney N. W. Atui was passing through Honolulu by Monday's Moana Line. He goes to the coast shortly, and will take a part graduate law course at Yale.

HAS CITIZEN LABOR BEEN TURNED DOWN?

Question About Whitehouse's Road Contract. Hilo Receives Shaking...Volcano Promises Renewed Activity...Board of Trade.

HILO, July 22.—Evidence on the Re-publican organization's complaint that citizen labor was shut out by L. M. Whitehouse, in the performance of his contract on the Kukaiwa-Ookala road, is conflicting. Affidavits have been published in the local papers of applications by citizens for work rejected by Mr. Whitehouse.

A. Lidge, chairman of the Hamakua road board, under date of June 13, wrote to the Superintendent of Public Works, saying:

"Owing to the fact that there are so few citizens resident in the section where the Ookala-Kukaiwa road is to be built, we desire that you grant to the contractor permission to employ non-citizen labor, making it a condition that no able bodied citizen shall be denied work or job."

"The above shall not be taken to mean that the contractor may sublet to Asiatics."

Superintendent Holloway, replying, said:

"I have already given my verbal consent to the use of Asiatics on the work to the contractor, and I hereby ratify this agreement, with the understanding that all able-bodied citizens who apply shall be given work and that it is distinctly understood that no subcontract shall be let to any non-citizen."

Albert Horner, acting for the Hamakua road board, investigated the matter and, in a report to Chairman Lidge, among other things, said:

"I went over on Tuesday, the 12th of the month, but found that Whitehouse's foreman had gone into Hilo, so did not see him, but I was told that he would be home early Wednesday forenoon. I then sent word to all the natives living in that neighborhood that wished to work on this contract, to be at the place the following day at 2 o'clock to meet me there, and I would like all of them that wished to work to make formal application in my presence. I did not rely on the message or the afternoon, but early Wednesday morning sent a special messenger to tell them if they wished to get work on this job to be there at the time mentioned above. There was but one native turned up during the afternoon, he was offered a job, he accepted, and promised to be at work on Thursday, but did not show up.

"The fact of the matter is, I do not think any of these natives would work anyway. I have known them for years, and have known but a few of them to do any work during this time. Whitehouse's foreman informs me that he will take on any one that applies for work, and will pay for pick and shovel work at the rate of from 8 to 12 1/2c. per hour. I consider this very good pay for the classes of work that is expected of them. Whitehouse's foreman also told me that the man that applied for work when I was there was the first native, although there had been 4 Portuguese (2 boys and 2 men); the boys being at work the day I was there. I believe the men had promised to go to work in few days. As these Portuguese are not citizens, and as I know they are not good men, they having been recently discharged from Kuukalau, and as Whitehouse is not under any obligation to employ non-citizens, I believe it indicates that anyone can get work."

One of the Hilo papers sarcastically comments on the condition of citizens having to apply to a Japanese foreman for work.

Mr. Benton of Benton & Arroll, in conversation, says: "My bid was for citizen labor and that was the labor that I would have put on the job. At present we are using citizen labor almost exclusively on the Pahala-Volcano road contract, and I feel sure that we could have got citizen labor for the Oukala road. We got our citizen labor from Paahala and Kau district."

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade has recommended to Henry E. Cooper of the County Bill Commission that there be one county for the Island of Hawaii, giving in a detailed statement the advantages that would result from there being but one county.

F. Brughelli was selected as a suitable person for the position of appraiser for the Land Office for this district. The Board also took up the matter of a site for the Hilo Jail, with the result of the following recommendation addressed to Superintendent Holloway:

"We have examined several suggested sites and after careful consideration we respectfully recommend that portion of the Pinohoa land situated about seven-eighths of a mile from the Hilo Court House and containing an area of approximately 13 acres. This land is held by Mr. John T. Baker under a lease from the Government."

The Board of Trade rooms are open to the public, with reading and writing conveniences at the disposal of visitors. Files of the latest papers are there and everyone is welcome.

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.

Last Sunday at 2 p.m. quite a seismic visitation came to Hilo and vicinity, waking the good inhabitants from their afternoon siestas, and tumbling pictures and beds-a-bear about in a headless manner. The quaking was slow and steady, vibrating about 30 seconds with a period in the middle of about 5 seconds of real genuine jolting.

The second ground, that no bond was required and none given, is held not good because such a plea implies that the Territory could never sue out an injunction.

As no argument was offered on the main question as to whether the bill was sufficient to sustain an order granting the writ the court, considering the serious questions involved, is of opinion that it would be better to decide this question upon the final hearing, and the court will take the matter up at any time the defendant wishes.

ANYONE who has ever given Chambeilles' Cotic, Choties and Diorissoy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all siestas and noisy troubles. It never fails to please me to take. For sale by all druggists and drapers. Honors, Smith & Co.,

THE STRIKE ALL OVER OLD LADY HOLDS FORT

Japs Return to Work in the Oahu Fields.

The Waipahu strike is at an end. The Japanese field laborers will go out to their work this morning as usual, the differences between the strikers and the management having been adjusted to their mutual satisfaction.

High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Lieut. Leslie, the twelve mounted police and twenty-four foot police returned to the city late yesterday afternoon, leaving only Lieut. Hart and a force of ten men on duty at the plantation. These will be withdrawn today.

Editor Shiozawa, Mr. Imamura of the Buddhist Temple and Fred Makino labored long and earnestly with the strikers yesterday afternoon and finally brought them to a realization of the hopelessness of their cause. The result of their advice was that the strikers agreed to go to work today. In the case of the laborers who inhabit the various camps anywhere from two to four miles away from the plantation office, it was agreed that they go back to work tomorrow morning. The majority of these men, with their families, had brought all their household goods to the mill vicinity ready to leave the plantation if it was so ordered. The management has agreed to furnish cars for the transportation of the baggage back to the various camps.

During the meeting yesterday afternoon the strikers said that other plantations let the men off at 4 o'clock on Saturdays, while they worked to 4:30, and other estates gave them time and a half on Sundays should they be required to work then. The Waipahu laborers believed that they should have the same privileges.

Another matter which was thoroughly discussed was the question of certain Japanese who are working on contracts, giving them up and receiving regular laborer's wages, \$16 per month, or keeping the contracts and receiving \$13 per month. It was shown to the strikers that under the circumstances such questions could not be decided off hand by the management and would have to be referred to the Planters' Association. It was announced that a meeting of the Association would meet here on Friday.

As predicted in yesterday's Advertiser the climax in the strike of the Japanese laborers at Waipahu came early in the forenoon when the strikers refused to accept the pay offered them by the management.

On the early morning train 24 additional police officers under the command of High Sheriff Brown were despatched from Honolulu to Waipahu, making the entire armed force now encamped there, 46 men. High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Lieut. Leslie and Detective McDuffle are on duty at the plantation with the men.

No trouble occurred yesterday, although there was more than the usual amount of excitement owing to the fact that many Japanese began packing up their belongings. Some have left the plantation and a few at once went to Ewa plantation and applied for work. The management there refused to employ them, and it is understood that all other plantation managers on this island and the other islands will refuse to hire men for the present.

The money for paying off the laborers was already yesterday morning in the trays at the plantation office, but few came to get it. It is known that about half of the Japanese are not willing to continue the strike but are kept in the leash by the strikers, who, with some show of force and intimidating tactics, have compelled them to stand pat.

The management is of the opinion that the strikers will go back to work peacefully, while the ring-leaders and others will probably be left to their own devices. It is possible that the police may shortly take action against this class of gentlemen of leisure and enforce charges of vagrancy against them. If a few of them were put on the reef, their influence would undoubtedly wane and strikes be of less frequency.

Another big meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the plantation, and a committee visited the manager to have a conference. They presented the matter of the desire of giving up contracts for cutting cane and going to work on a stated wage-basis, to \$16 per month.

CAMPBELL ESTATE HEAVY SURCHARGES

A stray Elk from the Hilo herd browsed with a big herd of the Honolulu antlered folk last night at the Alexander Young Hotel and was given the time of his life. The visitor was Exalted Ruler E. E. Richardson of Hilo Lodge, B. P. O. E., and his hosts were members of Honolulu Lodge, No. 616.

The banquet was spread in the grill room which was decorated with American and Hawaiian flags. The table was in the form of an oval, covers being laid for thirty-two guests. Purple and white, the colors of Elks, were noticeable in all the table decorations. The centerpiece was a handsome silver epergne filled with purple and white asters and the candelabra lights were shaded with purple and adorned with white ribbons. At each plate was a lapel knot of purple and white ribbons.

Exalted Ruler J. H. Fisher of the Honolulu Lodge presided, at the opposite end of the board were Past Exalted Rulers Dr. C. B. Cooper and F. E. Thompson. Acting Governor Atkins sat at the left of Dr. Cooper.

The toasts were of the kind which generally prevail at Elk gatherings. When a speaker arose and attempted to address his fellow antlers he was greeted with all manner of noisy demonstrations which broke afresh each time he opened his mouth. Interrupted speeches, snorts and a rattling good time filled out an evening such as the visiting Elk will have cause to remember.

HILO ELK GUEST AT BANQUET

SEPARATION SETTLEMENT

C. H. Bishop's New Trust Deed for His Wife and Family.

In an oral decision Judge De Bolt granted the prayer of the bill in equity brought by Charles H. Bishop and Evelyn G. Bishop against E. Faxon Bishop and Joseph O. Carter, S. H. Derby appeared for C. H. Bishop and W. A. Whiting for defendants. By a trust deed of October 14, 1901, C. H. Bishop conveyed certain property real and personal to defendants, the net income of the trust to be paid to him for life and upon his death the trust estate to be conveyed free and clear of the trusts, to such person or persons as he might designate by his last will and testament, subject, however, to the dower right of his wife, Evelyn H. Bishop.

On April 25, 1904, Bishop and his wife executed a deed or declaration of trust whereby the terms of the original trust deed were modified in some respects, in others enlarged and added to, new trusts and obligations being created thereunder. The purpose of this second trust deed, among other things, was to make a permanent settlement upon Evelyn G. Bishop and the children of her and Charles H. Bishop, which should be in full of all marital claims on the part of Evelyn G. Bishop against Charles H. Bishop for the support of herself, or her children, or by way of dower or otherwise. At the same time as the settlement was effected Judge Jacob Hardy granted Evelyn G. Bishop a separation against Charles H. Bishop, and the two are now living separate and apart.

The petitioners requested the defendants to accept the new trust deed and carry out its provisions, but though the defendants were willing to do so they doubted their authority. In their answer they set up that the first deed of trust was a voluntary settlement completely executed and that the second was a revocation of the first which a court of equity could not decree. They state other grounds for asking that the petition be denied.

The court holds that the original deed is revocable and that the second deed may be executed, and therefore grants the prayer of the bill.

The property placed in trust under the first deed amounted to about \$100,000 in value. Under the second deed one-third of the trust estate, after liquidating a debt to E. Faxon Bishop, was to be set apart, free and clear of the trust deed, as the sole and absolute property of C. H. Bishop, also free and clear of dower or any marital claim, the trustee to make the division so that he should receive, as near as practicable, an equal proportion of income and non-income bearing property. The remaining two-thirds was to be held in trust and one-half of its net income to be the absolute property of Evelyn G. Bishop during the term of her natural life, and the remaining one-half to be paid share and share alike to the five children, the share of any of whom who might die to go to his or her heirs. Upon the death of the mother her share goes in equal division to the children, and upon the death of both parents the entire estate passes to the children.

The makers of the deed reserve the right to annul, abridge, alter or amend the deed at any time, but only by their joint act or consent, while upon the death of either of them the trust shall become absolute, irrevocable and no longer subject to amendment.

ADMIRALTY CASES IN FEDERAL COURT

Judge Dole rendered a decision in favor of the respondents, with costs divided between the parties, in the admiralty libel for damages brought by Hidde Bakker and others, relatives of Douwe Bakker, deceased, against the American schooner Susie M. Plummer. Libellants claimed damages on account of the drowning of Douwe Bakker, a seaman of the libellee vessel, alleged to have been caused by the giving way of a rotten rope under his feet. While the court finds there was negligence, proof is lacking that the dead man contributed definitely or regularly to the support of his sisters complaining. They would be entitled to nominal damages in a court of law, but such damages are not given in admiralty for personal torts.

An answer has been filed by H. A. Isenberg, vice president of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., to the libel in admiralty of Mary P. K. Makauilili against the bark Olympic, claiming \$50,000 damages on account of the death of her husband from falling into the hold of that vessel. Negligence is denied, it being alleged on the contrary that Samuel Makauilili, the dead man, disobeyed orders in standing upon the hatch while receiving sugar. It is declared that the beams across the hatch opening were not rotten, but broke under the impact of heavy slings of sugar. Moreover, it is alleged on information and belief that the libellant was never married to Samuel Makauilili, hence was not his wife nor entitled to sue as such.

D. W. Anderson's golf players defeated those of W. M. Giffard at the Menlo Links on Saturday, winning 7 holes to 5. A number of players were out on the links yesterday. The players have the highest praise for the course.

HAYS PUTS UP A FIGHT

Three Documents Filed Against Injunction Proceedings.

T. A. Hays, representative of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Co., by his attorneys, Castle & Withington, has filed a demurrer, an answer and a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in the suit of the Territory of Hawaii to enjoin that corporation and himself from doing business in the Territory.

The demurrer states that the plaintiff has not stated a cause to entitle him to relief, and not shown that it has any right or interest in the subject matter as would entitle it to the relief prayed.

In the answer it is denied that the corporation exists under the laws of California, and alleged that it is a New Jersey incorporation. It is claimed that the corporation does business in this Territory altogether as a part of the foreign or interstate commerce of the United States. Also it is declared that the corporation's business here is and has always been an order business—that is to say, "this respondent is an employee and is not an officer of said corporation and as such employee is authorized to accept orders for goods, which orders are transmitted by him to the office in San Francisco and goods are shipped from the State of California or some other state of the Union to the persons giving said orders in the Territory of Hawaii, and that no other or further business is being done by said respondent, the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company, within the Territory of Hawaii" etc.

Further, he admits that, as an employee but not as an officer of the corporation, he has maintained an office for his personal use, but not for the use of any officer or stockholder or to carry on any business of said corporation other than as specifically named by him. He "denies that the said corporation is obliged by law to do any of the acts set forth which it is claimed he has failed and neglected to do in said bill."

Wherefore he prays that the injunction be denied and the preliminary injunction be dissolved.

The motion to dissolve the temporary injunction, the hearing of which Judge Gear has set for Monday at 12 o'clock noon, is based on the following grounds:

"First: That said injunction had been improvidently granted through mistake of misapprehension of the court and without notice to this respondent. "Second: That no bond has been given in said action and that no bond is required in a case of this kind, and the Act being new and never having been misconstrued, as a matter of discretion, a preliminary injunction should not be granted and the injunction already granted should be dissolved. "Third: That the bill filed in this case does not show any authority for the issuance of said writ and does not show a want of equity on which to grant it. "Fourth: That the answer denies all of the alleged equities in the bill and under the circumstances of the case the preliminary injunction should be dissolved."

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others?" Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion?

If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

Just then Percy McMillan, a waiter with a misplaced idea of diplomacy, endeavored to quiet matters and mapled the wet cloud, but he only raised another, for Lawrence threatened to cut his heart out and grill it. Distracted by the waiter, and they refused to serve him and his companion with refreshment of any kind. Then he called long and loud for the proprietor. Babcock was there, but said that he was not, so the supposed libaccio still continued to howl.

D. W. Anderson's golf players defeated those of W. M. Giffard at the Menlo Links on Saturday, winning 7 holes to 5. A number of players were out on the links yesterday. The players have the highest praise for the course.

HONOLULU TO HAVE ONLY JOINT ASSOCIATION HOME

Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Have Leased the "Engleside" on Vineyard Street and will Conduct it for Members of Both Sexes.

Honolulu is shortly to enjoy the privilege of having the only joint Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. boarding house in the world. The "Engleside" on Vineyard street, one of the popular boarding houses of the city, has been leased and will be operated in a short time under the direction of Secretary H. C. Brown of the Y. M. C. A. and Mrs. Brown, secretary of the Y. W. C. A. Neither secretary knows of the existence elsewhere of another joint Association boarding house.

The proposition of starting such a home has been discussed for many years in both associations, and a couple of years ago the Y. W. C. A. paved the way for the purchase of a site in Makiki for a Woman's Home. There have also been several projects on hand for an Association Men's Home, but owing to the difficulty of securing proper financial backing both projects had to be dropped.

At a meeting of the directors of the Y. W. C. A. last week the boarding house proposition was thoroughly discussed and it was decided to make the trial. Both associations have felt the need of a home where members could be housed and the "Engleside" proposition was found to be available.

The "Engleside" has been leased for one year with the option of purchase. It is proposed to make it a real home to the members enjoying its privileges and is not to be considered exactly as a money-making concern for either association.

It is proposed to conduct the home on different lines from other Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. homes, because it will be run entirely without the rules generally prevailing for such institutions. It will be run on the home principle, where the "family council" will adjust matters thought necessary to be dealt with. In other words, it will be conducted on the self-governing plan.

The "Engleside" will accommodate 25 people, and table boarders as well will be taken in. The lunch-room at the Y. W. C. A. will not be interfered with in any way.

A NATIONAL MOSQUITO EXTERMINATING SOCIETY

(From the Scientific American.)

It having been demonstrated by many physicians and scientific men that certain species of mosquitoes facilitate the transmission of malaria and fevers from affected communities to those not affected, it follows that the only remedy is to prevent the production of the pest. The method most effective is the drainage of swamps or meadows to avoid standing pools of water; the results obtained in this way have been highly encouraging. Many desirable towns, presenting most attractive locations for residences, have acquired such reputation for having malaria and mosquitoes that their development has been greatly retarded. It is to show how easily and with what small comparative expense these depressing conditions can be reversed and improved, that the National Mosquito Exterminating Society is to be organized in this city last winter. The report of the society has recently been published, and contains many useful suggestions as to the best methods to be pursued to prevent the breeding of the mosquito. The society is desirous of enlisting in its membership all persons interested in promoting the general subject, and wishes to secure information from all parts of the country, later to be published in its annual report. As previously remarked, one of the most extensive plans for ridding a locality of mosquitoes is by a thorough drainage of meadows or swamps.

This is now recommended for the great meadows lying east of the city of Newark, N. J., covering a tract about eighteen miles long by four miles wide, or about 27,000 acres. The New Jersey State Geologist and two of his scientific associates have made a report urging the draining and filling of the Newark meadows as the only means of ridding the regions of the mosquito pest.

The report states that the agricultural value of the lands to be redeemed and cultivated will ultimately repay the cost. But the good effect on the surrounding cities and suburban towns in preventing the spread of malaria, thereby promoting the public health, is a greater reason why public aid should be demanded in cooperation with private enterprise or subscription for the prosecution of the work.

Work will have to be begun, no doubt, as that on Long Island was, at the ex-

pense of public-spirited citizens who are willing to risk money to prove in a practical way the extermination of the mosquito. It requires cooperation from so many sources that all that private citizens can do by organization and all that the cities can be induced to do in the way of appropriation will need to be combined in order to work on a territory large enough to make the demonstration convincing. It will be an excellent plan for village or town improvement associations in mosquito localities to discuss in public meeting the necessity of eliminating the mosquito pest, urging cooperation with adjoining localities, and show by maps and plans what can be done to secure permanent and lasting improvement. Ultimately, city and State aid can be secured to assist the work, much on the same plan as State aid is now given in road building.

That the importance of the mosquito is truly understood as regards its relation to the public health in the Panama Canal territory is shown by the appointment of Dr. William C. Gorgas, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., who has instructions to provide drainage for swamps and all mosquito-breeding places in that district. He is now in Panama for that purpose.

The board of health of the village of Lyons, N. Y., has recently adopted a new rule, requiring that all open barrels, casks or cisterns containing water shall be covered with mosquito netting, to prevent the escape of any mosquitoes breeding on the surface.

Under the right conditions it is astonishing what a large quantity of mosquitoes will develop and breed from a small amount of water.

There are localities under our own observation which have been free from mosquitoes for six years past, which for many years were unbearable to live in hot weather, all due to the elimination of stagnant pools by simple drainage.

The extermination of the mosquito is a question of growing importance, and we hope will receive general attention among the various States and Territories of this country. The remarkable progress made in Havana, Cuba, in this direction in the prevention of yellow fever by protection from mosquitoes is a notable example of improvement resulting from hygienic scientific investigation.

DAVID LAWRENCE ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

The Chronicle says:

David Lawrence, representative of an Eastern tobacco firm, filled himself with liquor Monday night and slapped his good time over to the next morning. It was a cold bottle and hot bird that he craved and he sought them at "Tab's" restaurant, at 323 Larkin street. His condition was not one that satisfied the waiters, and they refused to serve him and his companion with refreshment of any kind. Then he called long and loud for the proprietor. Babcock was there, but said that he was not, so the supposed libaccio still continued to howl.

His case was continued by Police Judge Conlan until next Tuesday, and it being learned by the Court that McMillan's wounds were superficial, he was held in the sum of \$500, for which sureties were furnished.

Just then Percy McMillan, a waiter with a misplaced idea of diplomacy, endeavored to quiet matters and mapled the wet cloud, but he only raised another, for Lawrence threatened to cut his heart out and grill it. Distracted by the waiter, and they refused to serve him and his companion with refreshment of any kind.

EDUCATION IN HAWAII

Comparison of Present With Previous Year. Industrial Work.

For the year ending June 30, 1903, the number of public schools in the Territory of Hawaii was 147, being an increase of three over the number for the corresponding previous year, and the number of private schools fifty-seven, a decrease of two as compared with the year ending June 30, 1903. The year 1904 shows 339 teachers in the public and 247 in the private schools, against 338 in the public and 247 in the private schools in 1903. Pupils in the public schools this year number 14,467, compared with 13,783 last year, an increase of 674, while the private schools have 4832 against 4622 in 1903, an increase of 210. Total of public and private school attendance is 19,299, against 18,415 last year, an increase of 884. Of the public school teachers 107 are male and 292 female, and the private 872 male and 165 female. Of the public school pupils 7347 are male and 6529 female, and the private 2510 male and 2322 female.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS.

A comparative statement of the nationality of pupils attending both public and private schools this year and last year is here given:

	1904.	1903.
Hawaiian	4,577	4,893
Part Hawaiian	3,234	3,018
American	877	799
British	205	217
German	321	295
Portuguese	4,245	4,243
Scandinavian	125	194
Japanese	2,929	2,521
Chinese	1,650	1,554
Porto Rican	556	538
Other foreigners	189	143
	19,299	18,415

The statistics from which the foregoing figures are taken show an increase of Japanese in the public schools, for 1904 over 1903, of 343, and of Chinese 86.

NATIONALITY OF TEACHERS.

A comparative statement, as between the two years, of the nationality of teachers in all schools is as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Hawaiian	83	78
Part Hawaiian	86	72
American	314	327
British	59	57
German	15	13
Portuguese	34	32
Scandinavian	14	15
Japanese	9	9
Chinese	16	13
Other foreigners	16	17
	646	633

All of the nine Japanese teachers are employed in private schools. Thirteen of the sixteen Chinese teachers are employed in private schools, while all of the three hundred and fourteen in public schools are American citizens.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.

Public school pupils are distributed by islands thus: Hawaii, 4738; Maui and Lanai, 2413; Molokai, 254; Oahu, 5176; Kauai and Niihau, 1886; total, 14,467. Private school pupils are thus distributed: Hawaii, 1078; Maui and Lanai, 780; Oahu, 2811; Kauai and Niihau, 163; total, 4822.

AGES OF PUPILS.

In the public schools there are 213 boys and 145 girls under six years of age, 2382 boys and 1983 girls from six to eight, 5049 boys and 4113 girls from eight to fifteen and 291 boys and 281 girls above fifteen.

In the private schools 399 boys and 345 girls are under six, 1799 boys and 1651 girls from six to fifteen and 462 boys and 246 girls above fifteen.

Total in public and private schools is 1182 children under six, 16,897 from six to fifteen and 1220 above fifteen.

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IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

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Low Prices.

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The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumpa.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
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Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricard, Bostan, Joliet, Veipau, and others, combined all the ingredients to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 makes its therapeutic action in the treatment of the various diseases of the kidneys, pains in the back, and bladder ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 for impure yellows, edema, and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, &c. It is especially useful when it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, camphor &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. It purifies and tones the system, strengthens the heart, and stimulates all the functions of the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses a powerful power to restore the strength and health of the system, and to remove the distressing influences of long residence in bad, unhealthy climates.

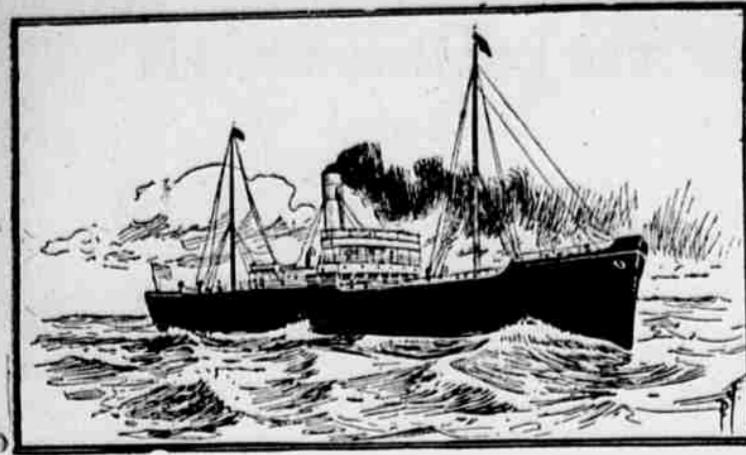
THERAPION is sold by the principal druggists and merchants throughout the world.

The following is a list of the three numbers, and where to buy them.

THERAPION is made by the British Pharmaceutical Company, and is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy.

THERAPION is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy.

WATERFRONT NEWS



A.H.S.S. AMERICAN.

(Wireless Specials to the Advertiser.)

LAHAINA, July 22, 2:30 p. m.—To Advertiser, Honolulu: The S. S. American is at anchor outside Kahului. Beyond the statement that the steamer is not damaged in any way I can obtain no further particulars. Agents are reticent as to details.

OPERATOR.

LAHAINA, Maui, (received at 6 p. m.—To Advertiser: Captain of the American states that the steamer ran aground on mud bank off Kamalo. After emptying water tanks the vessel drifted off. No damage was done.

OPERATOR.

A wireless message was received yesterday morning saying that the steamship American of the Hawaiian-American line had gone ashore at Kamalo, Molokai.

A message was immediately sent by cable to San Francisco with instructions to forward it at once to the head office of the Hawaiian-American in New York. It read as follows:

"American ashore, Molokai, Kamalo Point. Assistance being sent. Inform New York. Advise further later."

Owing to the first information that the American was still aground arrangements were made for the U. S. S. Iroquois to go to the freighter's assistance. The tug Counselor of Hilo, now in this port, was ordered to proceed to Kamalo and the steamship Mauna Loa was provided with extra heavy tackle, to pull the American off. The Mauna Loa would have to pass near Kamalo on her regular run to Maui and Hawaii. The steamer Kauai was also to go to the scene and all else failing she was to lighter the sugar taken on at this port. No efforts were spared by Agent Morse to do everything possible to relieve the American from her dangerous position.

President Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company and President Kennedy of the American line were present at the scene. The American was finally freed and the Iroquois took her in tow to the port of Kamalo. The Iroquois had just returned from a cruise in the Iroquois to Molokai and Maui ports and yesterday with reference to the S. S. American's going on the rocks off Kamalo:

"That is a bad place and I can well understand how the steamship struck the reef. I have been there and the only warning for navigators is a steamer buoy, near which the island steamers anchor. It cannot be seen at night."

"There is a fierce wind which drives down through the Molokai-Maui channel and by hugging close to the Molokai shore this wind is missed. I presume that is how that American went on the reef."

"There is really no chart of the south side of the Molokai shore. There should be one and on a large scale as there are many dangerous places. Owing to the height of the mountains rising up from the shore a steamer's officers going along in the night might be misled by the extreme height of the mountains and think they were really farther off than they are."

Nunes, Louisa Nunes, W. Pfotenhauer, C. S. Holloway, Mrs. Ordway, S. M. Kanakamui, S. B. Fujimura, W. Berlowitz.

Per stmr. Likelike, July 23, for Kahului—K. R. Atkinson, Father James, M. Hardee.

DUE TODAY.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Molokai ports, p. m.

SAIL TODAY.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, for Waimana and all Koolau ports, 7 a. m.

Stmr. Kinu, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 11:35 a. m.

Am. ship Tiltie E. Starbuck, Winn, 127 days from New York, 7:38 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, from Waimana and Koolau ports, 6:35 p. m.

Schr. Kawailani, from Oahu ports, 7:15 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from San Francisco, 4:56 a. m.

Stmr. Kinu, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 11:35 a. m.

Am. ship Tiltie E. Starbuck, Winn, 127 days from New York, 7:38 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, from Waimana and Koolau ports, 6:35 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 5 a. m.

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